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TELECONOMICO USA INC.
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EXAMINER

MOORE, IAN N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2661

DATE MAILED: 04/16/2004

7

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/750,197

Applicant(s)

WILLIAMS ET AL.

Examiner

Ian N Moore

Art Unit

2661

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-41 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-41 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. **The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided.** The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 38 is objected to because of the following informalities: claim 38 on page 19 is missing **a period**. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1-7, 18-20, 23-27, 31, 32, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ball (U.S. 6,459,774).

Regarding Claims 1 and 23, Ball'774 discloses an apparatus and method for transmitting a message (see FIG. 1, a message from client terminal 101; see col. 1, lines 65-67) over the Internet (see FIG. 1, IP network or Internet), comprising:

a server (see FIG. 1, IMS, Integrating Messaging System, 104) for receiving a communication transmitted from a first connection device (see FIG. 1, Client Terminal 101) in a communication medium of said first connection device (see FIG. 1, IP network or Internet; see col. 4, lines 35-45; note that IMS 104 receives the text message from client terminal 101 via Internet);

means residing on said server for converting said communication from said medium of said first connection device (see FIG. 9, IMS contains System software 901 and TTS (text-to-speech) 910) into a communication medium (see FIG. 1, PSTN 107) of a second connection device (see FIG. 1, telephone 106; see col. 27, lines 31-37; see col. 4, lines 44-48; note that TTS converts text message from client terminal into a voice/speech for a telephone connected to a PSTN).

means for transmitting said converted communication to said second connection device (see col. 4, lines 48-55, see col. 8, lines 34-39; note that converted synthesized speech is transmitted to the telephone 106); and wherein said communication medium (see FIG. 1, Internet 105) of said first connection device (see FIG. 1, Client terminal 101) and said communication medium (see FIG. 1, PSTN 107) of said second connection device (see FIG. 1, telephone set 106) are different.

Regarding Claims 2, and 24, Ball'774 discloses wherein the medium of said first connection device is text (see FIG. 1, the medium of Client Terminal 101 is text message) and the medium of said second connection device is voice (see FIG. 1, the medium of telephone set 106 is voice).

Regarding Claims 4 and 26, Ball'774 discloses wherein said first connection device is a computer (see FIG. 1, the medium of Client Terminal 101) and said second connection device is a telephone (see FIG. 1, telephone set 106).

Regarding Claims 6 and 31, Ball'774 discloses wherein said first connection device is a computer (see FIG. 1, the medium of Client Terminal 101) connected to the Internet (see FIG. 1, Internet 105) and the communication medium of said computer is text (see FIG. 1, the medium of Client Terminal 101 is text message) and wherein said second connection device is a telephone (see FIG. 1, telephone set 106) connected to the public switched telephone network (see FIG. 1, PSTN 107) and the communication medium of said telephone is voice (see FIG. 1, the medium of telephone set 106 is voice).

Regarding Claim 18, Ball'774 discloses a method for transmitting a message from a telephone (see FIG. 1, telephone 106) to a computer (see FIG. 1, computer 116 or Server 120) over the Internet (see FIG. 1, IP network or Internet 105), comprising:

establishing communication over the public switched telephone network (see FIG. 1, PSTN 107) from said telephone to a server (see FIG. 1, IMS, Integrating Messaging System,

Art Unit: 2661

104; see col. 4, lines 51-55; note that IMS 104 receives the voice input from the telephone 106 via PSTN) on which voice recognition software resides for converting a voice message to text (see FIG. 9, ASR, Automatic Speech Recognition, 911, see col. 27, lines 37-44; see col. 6, lines 31-40; note ASR software/hardware converts the recipient's audio input to text).

utilizing said voice recognition software to convert a voice message spoken into said telephone into a text message (see col. 15, lines 65 to col. 16, lines 25; note that ASR converts the voice message spoken the telephone into text (i.e. e-mail) message); and

connecting said text message to the Internet through a gateway (see FIG. 9, DNI, data network interface 906) which adds TCP/IP protocol (see col. 26, lines 59-67; note that DNI interfaces the IP network or Internet. Also, it is well known in the art that Internet uses TCP/IP protocol. Thus, the e-mail/text message must be encapsulated within TCP/IP protocol in order to traverse through Internet) for transmitting said text message across the Internet to said computer as a text message (see col. 14, lines 40-50, see col. 16, lines 14-32; note that the e-mail/text message is sent to the computer over the Internet).

Regarding Claims 3 and 25, Ball'774 discloses transmitting message from/to a computer to/from a telephone as described above in Claims 1 and 18. Ball'774 discloses wherein the medium of said first connection device is voice (see FIG. 1, the medium of telephone set 106 is voice) and the medium of said second connection device is text (see FIG. 1, the medium of Client Terminal 101 is text message).

Regarding Claims 5 and 27, Ball'774 discloses transmitting message from/to a computer to/from a telephone as described above in Claims 1 and 18. Ball'774 discloses wherein said first connection device is a telephone (see FIG. 1, telephone set 106) and said second connection device is a computer (see FIG. 1, the medium of Client Terminal 101).

Regarding Claims 7 and 32, Ball'774 discloses transmitting message from/to a computer to/from a telephone as described above in Claims 1 and 18. Ball'774 discloses wherein said first connection device is a telephone (see FIG. 1, telephone set 106) connected to the public switched telephone network (see FIG. 1, PSTN 107) and the communication medium of said telephone is voice (see FIG. 1, the medium of telephone set 106 is voice) and wherein said second connection device is a computer (see FIG. 1, the medium of Client Terminal 101) connected to the Internet (see FIG. 1, Internet 105) and the communication medium of said computer is text (see FIG. 1, the medium of Client Terminal 101 is text message).

Regarding Claims 19 and 20, Ball'774 discloses method and process of transmitting a message from a computer (see FIG. 1, Client Terminal 101) to a telephone (see FIG. 1, Telephone 106) over the Internet (see FIG. 1, IP network or Internet), comprising:

establishing communication over the Internet (see FIG. 1, IP network or Internet) between a computer (see FIG. 1, Client Terminal 101) and a server (see FIG. 1, IMS, Integrating Messaging System, 104; see col. 4, lines 35-45; note that IMS 104 receives the text message from client terminal 101 via Internet) on which software resides for

Art Unit: 2661

synthesizing a voice message from said text message (see FIG. 9, TTS (text-to-speech) 910; see col. 27, lines 31-37; note the TTS hardware/software converts text message to a speech/voice);

utilizing said software to convert said text message to a voice message (see col. 27, lines 31-37; note the TTS hardware/software converts text message to a speech/voice message); and

connecting said voice message to the public switched telephone network (see FIG. 1, PSTN 107) for transmitting said voice message over the public switched telephone network to said telephone (see FIG. 1, telephone 106; see col. 4, lines 48-55, see col. 8, lines 34-39; note that converted synthesized speech is transmitted to the telephone 106 connected to PSTN 107);

Regarding Claim 40, Ball'774 discloses an apparatus for transmitting a message (see FIG. 1, a message from client terminal 101; see col. 1, lines 65-67) from a first connection device (see FIG. 1, Client Terminal 101) to a second connection device (see FIG. 1, telephone 106) over the Internet (see FIG. 1, IP network or Internet 105), comprising:

a server (see FIG. 1, IMS, Integrating Messaging System, 104) on which software resides for converting said message (see FIG. 9, TTS (text-to-speech) 910) from a communication medium (see FIG. 1, Internet 105) of said first connection device to a communication medium (see FIG. 1, PSTN 107) of said second connection device (see FIG. 1, telephone 106; see col. 27, lines 31-37; note the TTS hardware/software converts text message to a speech/voice for a telephone connected to PSTN);

means for establishing communication to said server from said first connection device (see col. 4, lines 35-45; note that IMS 104 receives the text message from client terminal 101 via Internet); and

a gateway (see FIG. 1, TNI, telephone network interface, 907; see col. 27, lines 1-11) for connecting a message converted by said software to a network on which said second connection device is connected (see FIG. 1, a telephone 106 is connected to PSTN 107) to transmit said converted message to said second connection device (see col. 4, lines 48-55, see col. 8, lines 34-39; note that converted synthesized speech/voice is transmitted to the telephone 106).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 8-17, 28-30 and 33-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ball'774 in view of Albal (U.S. 2003/0185375 A1).

Regarding claims 8-10 and 33-35, Ball'774 discloses wherein said first connection device is a computer as described above in claim 1 and 23.

Ball'774 does not explicitly disclose said second connection device a pager, personal digital assistant, or a cellular telephone operation the small messaging system.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are taught by Albal'375. In particular, Albal'375 teaches said second connection device is a pager, personal digital assistant, or a cellular telephone operation the small messaging system (see FIG. 1, network access device 12; see page 1, paragraph 13; note that communication device is either paging unit, PDA, or

a mobile phone with wireless data services (i.e. small data messaging system) which integrated with electronic network 16 (i.e. cellular 68, PSTN 62, and/or Internet 64)).

In view of this, having the system of Ball'774 and then given the teaching of Albal'375, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Ball'774, by utilizing various data communication devices, as taught by Albal'375. The motivation to combine is to obtain the advantages/benefits taught by Albal'375 since Albal'375 states at see page 1, paragraph 13 that such modification would provide integrating between different communication devices with electronic network.

Regarding claims 11-13, and 36-38, Ball'774 discloses wherein said first connection device is telephone as described above in claim 18.

Ball'774 does not explicitly disclose said second connection device a pager, personal digital assistant, or a cellular telephone operation the small messaging system.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are taught by Albal'375. In particular, Albal'375 teaches said second connection device is a pager, personal digital assistant, or a cellular telephone operation the small messaging system (see FIG. 1, network

Art Unit: 2661

access device 14; see page 1, paragraph 13; note that communication device is either paging unit, PDA, a mobile phone, or a mobile phone with wireless data services (i.e. small data messaging system) which integrated with electronic network 16 (i.e. cellular 68, PSTN 62, and/or Internet 64)).

In view of this, having the system of Ball'774 and then given the teaching of Albal'375, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Ball'774, by utilizing various data communication devices, as taught by Albal'375. The motivation to combine is to obtain the advantages/benefits taught by Albal'375 since Albal'375 states at see page 1, paragraph 13 that such modification would provide integrating between different communication devices with electronic network.

Regarding claims 14,16, 29, and 39, Ball'774 discloses wherein said second connection device is a computer as described above in claim 18.

Ball'774 does not explicitly disclose said first connection device personal digital assistant, or a cellular telephone.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are taught by Albal'375. In particular, Albal'375 teaches said first connection device is personal digital assistant, or a cellular telephone (see FIG. 1, network access device 12; see page 1, paragraph 13; note that communication device is either a PDA or mobile phone which integrated with electronic network 16 (i.e. cellular 68, PSTN 62, and/or Internet 64)).

In view of this, having the system of Ball'774 and then given the teaching of Albal'375, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Ball'774, by utilizing various data communication devices, as taught by Albal'375. The motivation to combine is to obtain the advantages/benefits taught by Albal'375 since Albal'375 states at see page 1, paragraph 13 that such modification would provide integrating between different communication devices with electronic network.

Regarding claims 15,17, 28, and 30, Ball'774 discloses wherein said second connection device is a telephone as described above in claims 1 and 23.

Ball'774 does not explicitly disclose said first connection device personal digital assistant, or a cellular telephone.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are taught by Albal'375. In particular, Albal'375 teaches said first connection device is personal digital assistant, or a cellular telephone (see FIG. 1, network access device 12; see page 1, paragraph 13; note that communication device is either a PDA or mobile phone which integrated with electronic network 16 (i.e. cellular 68, PSTN 62, and/or Internet 64)).

In view of this, having the system of Ball'774 and then given the teaching of Albal'375, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Ball'774, by utilizing various data communication devices, as taught by Albal'375. The motivation to combine is to obtain the advantages/benefits taught by Albal'375 since Albal'375 states at see page 1, paragraph 13

Art Unit: 2661

that such modification would provide integrating between different communication devices with electronic network.

5. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ball'774 as applied to claims 20 above, and further in view of Kaufeld (U.S. 5,859,967).

Regarding claim 21, Ball'774 discloses wherein software for controlling said process resides on said server (see FIG. 9, CPU 904; see col. 26, lines 46-58; note that controlling/processing CPU resides in IMS) comprising: said message from said first connection device (see FIG. 1, client computer 101) and a data base (see FIG. 9, RAM/ROM 905; see col. 26, lines 46-58).

Ball'774 does not explicitly disclose checking validation information included in said message against a data base to verify that said message was generated by a user authorized to use said process.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are taught by Kaufeld'967. In particular, Kaufeld'967 teaches checking validation information included in said message (see FIG. 8A, step 170; receiving an e-mail message) against a data base (see FIG. 2, RAM 54 and ROM 56) to verify that said message was generated by a user authorized to use said process (see FIG. 8A, step 172-180; see col. 3, line 31-42; note that processing computer 26 (see FIG. 1) checks the received e-mail message in order to identify if the email message is from an authorized account to utilize converting process).

In view of this, having the system of Ball'774 and then given the teaching of Kaufeld'967, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

Art Unit: 2661

invention was made to modify the system of Ball'774, by providing a user validating mechanism before processing, as taught by Kaufeld'967. The motivation to combine is to obtain the advantages/benefits taught by Kaufeld'967 since Kaufeld'967 states at col. 1, line 45-55 that such modification would provide a secure billing by setting up only authorized accounts with the 3rd party.

6. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ball'774 and Kaufeld'967, as applied to claim 21 above, and further in view of Baser (U.S. 6,611,840).

Regarding claim 22, the combined system of Ball'774 and Kaufeld'967 discloses all aspects of the claimed invention set forth in the rejection of Claim 21 as described above, and furthermore Kaufeld'967 discloses wherein said data base comprises storing information about a user and identifying the user's information by validation.

Neither Ball'774 nor Kaufeld'967 explicitly discloses a storage structure in which a plurality of rows of data may be utilized to store information about a user, and a first row is identified by an index identifier and subsequent rows of information regarding said user are identified by a key referring to said first row of data.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are taught by Baser'840. In particular, Baser'840 teaches a storage structure (see FIG. 3, a combined system of Digital catalog 46 and object store 50) in which a plurality of rows of data (see FIG. 6, pluralities of rows in parts table 62) may be utilized to store information about a unique object (see FIG. 4, index class; see col. 6, lines 50-52), and a first row is identified by an index identifier (see FIG. 6, Item ID of the object) and subsequent rows of information regarding said unique

Art Unit: 2661

object (see FIG. 4, subsequence rows in table 64 stores information about an object; see col. 6, lines 32-39) are identified by a key referring to said first row of data (see FIG. 4, a key of ITEM ID in table 64 refers back to ITEM ID in table 62; see col. 6, line 65 to col. 7, lines 9).

In view of this, having the combined system of Ball'774 and Kaufeld'967, then given the teaching of Baser'840, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combined system of Ball'774 and Kaufeld'967, by providing a particular arrangement of a storage structure of a unique object as user's information storage structure, as taught by Baser'840. The motivation to combine is to obtain the advantages/benefits taught by Baser'840 since Baser'840 states at col. 1, lines 59-65 and col. 2, line 14-22 that such modification would provide creating a compilation of content stored in a database as a group of hierarchically related content entities or objects in order to increase searching and editing capabilities.

7. Claim 41 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ball'774 and Kaufeld'967, and further in view of Baser (U.S. 6,611,840).

Regarding claim 41, Ball'774 discloses using an apparatus (see FIG. 1, utilizing IMS 104), said message from said first connection device (see FIG. 1, client computer 101) and a data base (see FIG. 9, RAM/ROM 905; see col. 26, lines 46-58).

Ball'774 does not explicitly disclose means for checking validation information included in said message from said first connection device against said data base to verify that said message was generated by a user authorized to use said apparatus.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are taught by Kaufeld'967. In particular, Kaufeld'967 teaches means for checking validation information included in said message (see FIG. 8A, step 170; receiving an e-mail message) from said first connection device against said data base (see FIG. 2, RAM 54 and ROM 56) to verify that said message was generated by a user authorized to use said apparatus (see FIG. 1, processing computer 26; FIG. 8A, step 172-180; see col. 3, line 31-42; note that processing computer 26 checks the received e-mail message in order to identify if the email message is from an authorized account to utilize the processing computer 26 for converting process).

In view of this, having the system of Ball'774 and then given the teaching of Kaufeld'967, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Ball'774, by providing a user validating mechanism before processing, as taught by Kaufeld'967. The motivation to combine is to obtain the advantages/benefits taught by Kaufeld'967 since Kaufeld'967 states at col. 1, line 45-55 that such modification would provide a secure billing by setting up only authorized accounts with the 3rd party.

Neither Ball'774 nor Kaufeld'967 does not explicitly disclose a storage structure in which a plurality of rows of data are utilized to store information about a user, and a first row is identified by an index identifier and subsequent rows of information regarding said user are identified by a key referring to said first row of data.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are taught by Baser'840. In particular, Baser'840 teaches a storage structure (see FIG. 3, a combined system of Digital catalog 46 and object store 50) in which a plurality of rows of data (see FIG. 6, pluralities of

Art Unit: 2661

rows in parts table 62) may be utilized to store information about a unique object (see FIG. 4, index class; see col. 6, lines 50-52), and a first row is identified by an index identifier (see FIG. 6, Item ID of the object) and subsequent rows of information regarding said unique object (see FIG. 4, subsequence rows in table 64 stores information about an object; see col. 6, lines 32-39) are identified by a key referring to said first row of data (see FIG. 4, a key of ITEM ID in table 64 refers back to ITEM ID in table 62; see col. 6, line 65 to col. 7, lines 9).


In view of this, having the combined system of Ball'774 and Kaufeld'967, then given the teaching of Baser'840, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combined system of Ball'774 and Kaufeld'967, by providing a particular arrangement of a storage structure of a unique object as user's information storage structure, as taught by Baser'840. The motivation to combine is to obtain the advantages/benefits taught by Baser'840 since Baser'840 states at col. 1, lines 59-65 and col. 2, line 14-22 that such modification would provide creating a compilation of content stored in a database as a group of hierarchically related content entities or objects in order to increase searching and editing capabilities.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ian N Moore whose telephone number is 703-605-1531. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 9-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ricky Ngo can be reached on 703-305-4798. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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RICKY NGO
PRIMARY EXAMINER